| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20. | Dwarka More | 44 | 3 | Gym.- 1 No.<br>Vacant Hall - 1 No.<br>Temple Balmiki |
| 21. | Dwarka More to Depot | 35 | 234 | Temp: shed - 1 No.<br>Hut -2 Nos.<br>DJB, Pump House - 2 Nos.<br>School-1 No.<br>Tin shed (Cremation place)-2 Nos.<br>Rooms (Cremation Place)<br>- 2 Nos.<br>DDA site office -1 No |
| | TOTAL | 529 | 518 (including 206 jhuggies) | |

In addition to above, 90 shops partly affected due to roadwidening on Patel Road, Shadikhampur village, will also need to be acquired.

**Increase in the cost of construction material**

†2372. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH LALAN:
SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost/prices of building construction material have increased by 4.5 per cent during the period from December, 2002 to May, 2003;

(b) if not, Government's assessment in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that hike in the cost/prices of building construction material would affect the building construction industry; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The Construction Industry Development Council an autonomous institution working under the aegis of Planning

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Commission has estimated that construction cost has increased by 4.5% during December, 2002 to May, 2003.

(c) Cost of Building Material constitute a significant part of construction cost. Hence any increase in prices of building materials invariably results in increase in construction cost.

(d) To minimise the impact of rising construction cost, the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Government of India have taken several initiatives by promoting cost-effective innovative and eco-friendly building materials and construction technologies in the Country. Some of the major initiatives to popularize and promote cost effective materials and building technologies include:

— Incorporation of cost effective technologies into the specifications of CPWD and State housing and building agencies and preparation of standards by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) to cover cost effective materials and construction technologies.

— Strengthening the existing Building Centres established by HUDCO for demonstration and extension of cost effective technologies and training of artisans in innovative techniques at local levels in different regions of the country.

— Support to research and development organizations for development of cost effective materials and technologies and their transfer for field application.

— The Building Material and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) and Building Centres are promoting cost-effective materials and construction techniques by training of professionals, artisans and creating awareness at national, regional and local levels.

— Providing fiscal incentives (excise and custom duty concessions) for production of cost-effective building materials and import of critical machinery and equipments particularly based on industrial wastes like fly ash, phospho-gypsum and red-mud and industrial sludges etc. All materials and components produced at Building Centres and innovative construction materials based on agro-industrial wastes have been exempted by Government from levy of any excise duty.

— Facilitating institutional finance for setting up commercial production units of innovative and cost effective new materials and encouraging entrepreneurs to set up units of such materials.

— Promotion of cost-effective technologies in the housing scheme implemented by State Housing Development Authorities, Private institutions, NGO's etc. and being funded by the Central and State Governments.

**National Slum Policy**

2373. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
DR. ABRAR AHMED:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any National Slum Policy;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the details of the mega cities/metros expected to be made slum free and by when, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The National Slum Policy is under consideration.

(c) The Planning Commission has not prepared any plan to make major cities slum free.

**Rehabilitation of J.J. clusters in Delhi**

2374. SHRI NANA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the plans for rehabilitation of J.J. clusters in Delhi on the Mumbai pattern by allotting them free flats;

( b) if so, by the recent survey how many residents of these clusters